TWO MILES NORTH PERONNE ENGLISH GO ACROSS CANAL

At Haut-Allaines—Rumaucourt, Inchy-en-Artois, Demicourt, Hermies and Croix-du-Bac Captured - Ninety-seven Divisions Thrown Into Conflict by Germans Since Aug. 8.

London, Sept. 4.—(1 p.m.)—British troops have crossed the Canal Du Nord at Haut-Allaines, just north of Peronne, it was learned today by the International News

Since Aug. 8 the Germans have thrown ninety-seven livisions into the battle, it is estimated.

(Ninety-seven divisions would normally be 1,164,000 nen, but it is understood that the Germans have been compelled to reduce the size of their divisions since the allied offensive began, owing to losses).

Rumaucourt Captured.

London, Sept. 4.—(1 p.m.)—(A. P.)—The British ave secured a hold on the west bank of the Canal Du Nord by taking Rumaucourt, to the north of Sains-lez-Marquion, according to advices from the battle front to- HUNS HIDE BEHIND CANAL ave captured Inchy-en-Artois, Demicour, Doignies, and Hermies, three miles northeast of Bertingourt. Near the Somme the British, the advices state, have crossed the canal at Haut-Allaines, slightly more than two miles north of Peronne. From Hermies southward the British line is indicated as running to the west ward the British line is indicated as running to the west at Doual, and are within sight of Cambral.

The Sensee canal locks have been reached and Le Cluse has been taken. Fifteen thousand prisoners were captured by the British in two days. Exploiting their successes of yester-taken the successes of yester-taken thousand prisoners were captured and the Cluse has been taken. Fifteen thousand prisoners were captured and the western banks of the Canal Du Nord. Attempts to cross the canal have in every case been met with heavy machine gun fire and it is evident the enemy infriends to stand here as long as possible. lay. Further south along the canal they are reported to

ONLY TWO AMERICAN **GIRLS IN SECTOR**

Young Chattanooga Soldier Writes Home That He Is Safe and Well.

P. D. Crawford has received a letter rom his son Tullus T. Crawford, somewhere in France," in which he rom his son Tulius T. Crawiora.
"somewhere in France," in which he
states that he is safe and well. He
has seen some service since his arrival
at the front. He went over with Gen.
Pershing and is now attached to the
French army as a member of the
motor machine regiment, signal corps.
He says there are no American solliers and but two American girls, Red
Cross nurses, in his sector.

The young man says the French call
him "Publey voo un peau" which he
he means that he can talk French
httle but not much. He says he
akes every opportunity to go to the
hospital in order to meet and talk with
he American girls.

Young Crawford was a mechanic
connected with Hart's garage, before
enlisting in the army.

FIENDISH ATROCITIES

London, Sept. 4.—Stories of flendish atrocities by a band of Finnish rebels are told in the London Sketch by an Englishman who has just returned

"During March and April there were about 12,000 rebels at Tammerfors, who were determined to kill every man, woman and child above 8 years of age did not belong to or join their

"A farmer's whole family was nailed by hands and tongues to a table and left there until they died. A clergy-man had his eyes gouged out and was fore then crucified to the wall of his church and the Bible nailed to his chest. "I was several times arrested and prodded with bayonets by these fanatics. The government forces finally succeeded in setzing and afterwards killed the flends."

EARLY DEBACLE NOT FORECAST IN LONDON

Tremendous Events on Battle Front Followed With Breathless Eagerness by Nation.

less Eagerness by Nation.

London, Sept. 4.—The progress of tremendous events on the battle front in France is being followed with almost breathless eagerness by the whole British nation. The most significant feature of Tuesday's developments was that the expected German attempt to restore the position of the broken Wotan line did not misterialize. The failure of the enemy to make such an attempt apparently is attributable to the apeed and energy with which Field Marshal Haig's armies were able to press the advance. Informed observers, however, continue to speculate un when and where the enemy will pull himself together.

Disastrous as the blow already has been to the German prestige, and seriously as the German position is endangered, experts here are not expressing anticipation of an early debacle, and admit the probability of some defenses being argant reserve army under Gen. Von Mackensen, who will turn the tables on the allied forces. Whatever the future may hold, the actual situation is regarded as containing the possibility of the compulsory abandonment of the entire norther of the difference of the difference of the compulsory abandonment of the entire norther of the difference of the compulsory abandonment of the entire norther of the difference of the differen

while featuring the dramatic develop-ments on the British front, commentators do not neglect to emphasize the great importance of the operations on the southern end of the battle line, where the French and Americans are holding against large enemy forces and making progress. Becognition equally is given to the incalculable bearing on the entire situation of the presence of the rapidly-rowing American army.

No Lull for 46 Days

Gen. Byng Hammers at Lens and Gen. Rawlinson at Peronne.

Paris, Sept. 4.—Between Ypres and Rheims, with Gen. Mangin menacing the St. Gobain forest and the Chemin-des-Dames; with Gens. Humbert and Debeney advancing on St. Quentin, and the Franco-Affericans on the Vesle, with Gen. Rawlinson before Peronne, Gen. Byng before Lens, and Gen. Plumer before Armentieres, the enemy feels the soil of France slipping from under his feet.

Commentators point that in the present offensive, continuity has been maintained, lasting forty-six days without a break and that not since the beginning of the war has such an extended scries of hammer blows been directed, throwing the adversary into complete dismay. the Chemin-des-Dames; with Gens

adversary into complete dismay. The enemy apparently is unable to reorganize his forces to make a stand capable of arresting the on-ward march of the allies.

BY FINNISH REBELS TIME FAST APPROACHING

Soon to Participate in Decisive Battle.

Decisive Battle.

London, Sept. 4.—The strategical situation on the western front leaves to the Americans the duty of striking a mopping-up blow against the vast German hordes that are being pressed back by the other alites, in the opnion of some of the British military experts.

Much is expected of the American forces, which are increasing with surprising rapidity. The British critics today expressed the belief that the Germans would not be able to hold the Sensee and Nord canals, and with the Germans losing more of the Hindenburg line every day, the experts fall to see where the Germans can make a strong stand after their recent severe defeats and lack of reserves.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Reports from the British front yesterday indicated to officers here that the German retirement, heretofore conducted with utmost military skill, was getting out of hand. Under the terrific pressure of the British and French armies all along the line from Ypres to Soissons the enemy apparently is being forced to a more precipitate withdrawal, particularly on the old Drocourt-Queant front, where Marshal Haig's men hammered forward irresistibly again today.

The official announcement from London that more than 10,000 prisoners have been

MYSTERIOUS ARMY READY
TO POUNCE, SAY PRISONERS
London (Via Montreal), Sept. 4.—
Today there was still no sign of the
expected German counter stroke on the
western front which must soon be delivered if Gen. Ludendorff wishes to
save the situation. Prisoners speak of
a great mysterious army, headed by
Gen. Von Mackensen, which is ready
to pounce on the allies, but its whereabouts is unknown:-

southern end of the battle line, where the French and Americans are holding against large enemy forces and making progress. Recognition equally is given to the incalculable bearing on the entire situation of the presence of the rapidly-rowing American army.

ON LAST LAP AND

CLOSE TO WINNING POST
London, via Montreal, Sept. 4.—Paris newspapers today print the following semiofficial statement:

"The hour seems close at hand when the superb efforts of the allies will begin to bear fruit," one of our great chiefs said yesterday. "We are on the last lap and close to the winning post,"

AMERICANS USE

London, Sept. 4.—United States navial seaplanes have begun operations in the North sea, the British admiralty announced today. Two American fly-ers are commended for gallantry in the admiralty report.

J. J. Schieffelin, pilot of a United States seaplane and son of a New York druggist, is commended for discovering the Hun trenches to keep from disging others, says First Sergeant Paul (G. Murphy, of Sevisivalle, in a letter to relatives. Describing his "fiery steed," which he has named "Little Joe being so small. First, he will be hard to hit; second, if he rives out I can post."

Huns Yet Hold Lens

British Patrols, However, in Western Part of Coal Mining City.

London, Sept. 4. — Information from the front today is that the coal mining city of Lens is still mainly in German hands. British patrols, however, are reported to be in the western portion of the town.

There were widespread reports yesterday that Lens had been evacuated by the Germans and occupied by the British. These reports emanated from an authoritative source in London and were generally accepted as correct until receipt of last night's official British communication which failed to confirm them. confirm them.

BURN VILLAGES

Retreat of Huns Marked by Conflagrations and Explosions of Munitions.

Fire and explosions are observed in the region of Armentiere, Beugny, Merchies and Ruyaulcourt, indicating that the Germans are preparing for a further withdrawal in that region.

Recourt, Rumaucourt, Baralle, Inchy-en-Artois, Mouvres, Ruyaulcourt and Bus are all in possession of the British giving them virtual control of all the west bank of the Canal Du Nord.

In the Inchy-en-Artois district the In the Inchy-en-Artois district the

In the Inchy-en-Artois district the canal was crossed and strong enemy machine gun nests were wiped out.

Two bridges were destroyed, but four others remained intact.

The Germans in front of the Third British army retreated so swiftly that the British soldiers were unable to get a glimpse of the enemy.

The British advanced with great rapidity in the rear of the retiring Germans, making six miles progress in a single day.

Germans, making six miles progress in a single day.

British engineers along the Canal Du Nord, distinguished themselves by constructing bridges under fire.

Patrois went out from Vaux wood, but were unable to get across the canal en account of the spraying fire from massed German machine guns.

South of Moisalane patrois got across the stream but to the north of this zone other patrois were held up.

Only forty French civilians were found in Rumacourt when the British advance guards entered the place.

The British artillery has made a magnificent record in advancing behind the infantry columns. The gun-

magnificent record in advancing behind the infantry columns. The gunners at many places had an opportunity for mowing down the enemy. The big guns were aimed like rifles at the rapidly retiring foe.

At the end of yesterday's chase the British were within glimpse of the spires of Cambbai and the twilight sun glinted upon them. This is one of the constant of the chief goals of the British army in the chief

Pershing's First Field Army the chief goals of the British army in Artois. With the British Army in France, Sept. 4.—(7 a.m.).—The Germans have taken temporary refuge behind the Ca-nal Du Nord and adjacent waterways,

where they are attempting to cover their precipitate retreat by stubborn rearguard stands.

The main force of the enemy is hastening westward, burning villages and evoleding amount to have been apparently blowing up their works and stores. supplies and exploding ammunition in its flight. The crescent flare of the

every man available in a vain effort to save the Hindenburg switch line, fied under cover of darkness when the British pulverized and captured the entire switch, sweeping forward with

HUNS PREPARE TO FACE

Reported to Be Building Immense Concrete Defenses Behind Tournai,

Behind Tournal,

Amsterdam, Sept. 4.—That the Germans are planning to fall back into Belgium before the blows of the great allied offensive is indicated by the activity of troops engaged on the construction of defensive works.

According to the Echo de Belge, the Germans are constructing immense concrete defenses behind Tournal, Lezauth, Chievres and Mons.

The line across which the Germans are establishing defenses is approximately fifty miles behind the front.

U. S. NAVAL SEAPLANES OPERATE IN NORTH SEA

GERMANS FLEE ON CANAL DU NORD

More Prisoners Taken-Enemy Fighting Hard to Hold Waterway.

Of British in Lys Salient. Moeuvres Reported in Allies' Hands.

Berlin, via London, Sept. 4.—British roops operating in the Lys salient yesterday worked their way forward as far as the line of Wulverghem, Nieppe, Bac-St. Maur, Laventre and Riche-bough-St. Vanst, according to the statement issued by the German gen-

on both sides of Noyon French troops carried out strong attacks which were especially directed against the high ground between Campagne and

Buissy.

Between the Allette and Alsne rivers the French, in co-operation with Americans and Italians, launched renewed attacks after the strongest fire preparation. They were repulsed in many instances after bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

Whole Line Moved Up.

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 4.—(Noon.).—British troops were reported this morning to have taken the town of Moeuvres, three and a haif miles southeast of Queant, but the capture of the place was not confirmed.

The Germans are in full flight in the region of the Canal Du Nord and appear to be more than ever disorganized. A thousand more prisoners were

dent the enemy intends to stand here as long as possible.

Reports from the north and south indicate that virtually the whole of the British front is being moved up. Local attacks in the north are helping the Germans to decide to move faster. In the Drocourt battle zone the British have occupied ground east of Inchy-en-Artois and are holding the canal crossings northwest and southeast of the town.

cast of the town.

Civilians OverJoyed.

In Rumacourt, which has been captured and left behind by the advancing British, forty French civilians were found. They were overjoyed at their liberation. liberation.

liberation.
Further south the British hold
Hermies, Demicourt, Menancourt and
the ridge to the east and also Lechelle.
Field Marshal Haig's forces have entered Ytres, southeast of Bapaume, and
northeast of Peronne the enemy still is
retreating.

retreating.

The British have reached Moislains and there has been fighting in the streets of the village. Other British forces have started in a southeasterly direction down the canal to meet another force coming up from Allaines and are cleaning up the Germans in that locality. South of the Arras-Cambral road.

Canadian troops are on the canal bank on a front of 2,000 yards. The British artillery is pounding the area in the rear of the canal, while troops from the west bank everywhere are delivering a rain of machine gun bullets on the en-

There are indications that the Ger-mans still are playing for time. East of Peronne the British have made further slight advances.

In the north the Germans still are retiring and in many villages in va-

way for the British troops, which dogged the enemy's heel like hounds pursuing a fox.

The British are giving the Germans no opportunity to rest between the Sensee river at the north and Peronne at the south.

The Germans, who rallied pooling deferred. The British are giving the Germans no opportunity to rest between the Sensee river at the north and Peronne at the south.

The Germans, who rallied a hodge-podge defense, including fresh and decimated divisions, engineers, dismounted cavalry, signalmen, clerks and femsive many are entirely on the decimated and two servers. the Germans are entirely on the de-fensive and have definitely decided at least for the present to take the defeat administered without counter at-

Confusion General. The Germans in their full flight be-fore the British are undoubtedly even more disorganized than heretofore. Their general confusion is being con-stantly increased by the fire from the British cannon, Several thousand more BACK INTO BELGIUM prisoners were captured by the lish tate yesterday and last night. prisoners were captured by the Brit-

ALLIED LINE SOLID FROM

London. Sept. 4.—According to the Daily Mail's Harbin correspondent, the allied forces have established uninterrupted communication between their forces across Siberia from the Volce. forces across Siberia from the Volga to Vladivostok. The dispatch, which to Vladivostok. The dispatch, which is dated Monday evening, says the vanguard of the Czecho-Slovak forces from Verkni-Udinsk, eighty miles east of Lake Balkal, have joined hands with Gen. Seminloff's forces on the Onon river and Gen. Diedrichsc. the Czech commander at Vladivostok, already is in telegraphic communication. ready is in telegraphic communication

with the trans-Balkal Czychs.
"From Pensa on the Voiga to Vladivostok," the correspondent adds, "there is now an unintercupted chain of allied troops."

RAIN, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM



cle Sam's boys rap Rain and moderately

HINT IN PRONUNCIATION.

Petit-Croix ... Pet-tee-krwah
Petit-morin ... Pet-tee-mo-ran
Pont-a-Mousson— Pont-a-Mousson—
Priez Pree-eh
Prunay Pru-nay
Quatre-Bras Kat'r-brah
Raon-l'Etape—
Rah-own-lay-tap
Revigny Rev-veen-yee

BERLIN ADMITS ADVANCE FALL OF CAMBRAI EXPECTED SOON

British Reach La Gache, Southwest of Marquoin, Five Miles From Cambrai.

GAINS ON FLANDERS FROM

British Troops Make Way Through Vaux Woods-Ap. proach Neuve Chapelle.

London, Sept. 4.—(11:27 a.m.).—The northern pillar of the German line is seriously threatened and the Germans are in full retreat there, says a dispatch from the front today. Cambrai will be taken within two days, the dispatch predicts.

The speed of the British advance continues. The British have reached La Gache, southwest of Marquoin. The latter town is only five and a half miles northwest of Cambrai.

British Gains.
London, Sept. 4.—(12:20 p.m.).—Last night was marked by local actions at different sectors of the western front, Field Marshal Haig reported to the

British war office.

"North of Peronne the British have made their way through the Vaux woods, reaching the eastern border. Further north British troops have reached generally the line of the Canal Du Nord and have occupied Ecourtst. Quentin.

In Flanders British troops are approaching Neuve Chapelle and Laventie and have occupied Sailly sur Lallys, Nieppe and Le Romaran. British war office.

CLEARING OF MACHINE **GUN NESTS CONTINUED**

GUN NESTS CONTINUED

London, Sept. 4.—The clearing of machine gun nests around Terny-Sorny is being continued by the Americans deapite the stubborn opposition of German patrols, says the Daily Mail's correspondent at headquarters of the American army in France. Continuing the dispatch says:

"The Americans finally gained the ascendancy and consolidated their positions near Terny-Sorny. Gen. Mangin two days ago visited the American general commanding this unit and expressed complete satisfaction over its achievement, pointing out how important the sector northward from Solissons is and how the Germans had brought fresh troops forward to hold the positions. The Americans were pleased with praise from such a source and on their part they say that the French cavalry and tanks greatly aided their successes. aided their successes.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN BELGIUM
AIDING BRITISH IN BIG DRIVE
(By Joseph W. Grigg.)
At the British Front—(Copyright, N. Y. World.)—American troops for the first time in the war are fighting on Belgian territory, and with the British are closly pursuing the retreating Germans north of Kemmel. They have been advancing under the cover of a heavy machine gun barrage and have taken prisoners.
It is now possible to say that American soldiers first reached Belgian soil on July 4.

In a recent dispatch I told readers of

July 4.

In a recent dispatch I told readers of the World that the British had assigned a part of the line to the Americans. They were placed in a position where if the boche attempted a drive they would stand shoulder to shoulder with the British and bar the way. Instead the enemy is retreating, and the Americans are pushing forward with their British comrades to accellerate the retirement.

The Belgian people have warmly welcomed our soldiers ever since their arrival.

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY
ACCIDENTALLY KILLED
Rome, Ga., Sept. 4.—Fielder Hitte,
15, was killed yesterday by the accidental discharge of a single-barreled
shot gun in the hands of his brother,
Hershel Hitte, 13, while the latter was getting over a fence on his way home from a bird hunt. The tragedy oc-curred at Horton's Bend in this counabout ten miles from Rome, and

ENGLISH STERILIZE MAIL FROM GERMANY
London.—(N. E. A.)—Disinfectants
are now applied to all mail from pris-

oners of war in Germany to prevent the spread of contagious diseases from Hunland to England, particularly of Cholera,

EPITHETS TO PUBLIC Amsterdam.—(N. E. A.)—A Danzig policeman, fined \$50 for using vile language to harmless civilians, appealed to the imperial supreme court, pleading in defense that he had recently been and manners he employed in dealing with soldiers. The court refused to remit the fine:

11,000 HUNS QUIT

Amsterdam.—(N. E. A.)—The church that such colossal superiority in strength does not crush us." Amsterdam.—(N. E. A.)—The church authorities of Germany are bemoaning the steady decrease in the number of regular church-goers during the war. In the last four years 9,700 members of Protestant churches and 2,000 Roman Catholics officially withdrew their names from the rolls of their churches. FIRST PAGE

BILLY 'POSSUM

The Germans fiee, have flown, still fly, continue in their flight; I wonder how old 'me und Gott' en. joys, the festive sight. I long have seen, did see, observed that things were bound to happen, occur, transpire, take place, shake up when Uncle Sam's boys rap'em.

Paris.—(N. E. A.)—Red stripes on caps and sleeves are worn by 1.580 Paris policemen who have served at the fro

FRENCH SMASH THROUGH EDGE COUCY-LE-CHATEAU

Gain Ground East of Canal Du Nord and Along Ailette and Aisne Rivers - Americans May Be Taking Part in This Attack. Paris, Sept. 4.—(Noon.)—The French troops have

Coucy-le-Chateau, which the Germans have been fighting desperately to retain, the French war office announced The war office report stated that French troops have gained ground east of the Canal Du Nord and at many

smashed their way through to the western outskirts of

places between the Ailette and the Aisne rivers. Other French troops have begun a new offensive movement farther east. They have crossed the Vesle

river at several points. (American troops have been fighting along the Vesle river and may be taking part in this new attack).

In their advance the French took the Chapitre wood, northeast of Chevilly, and approached the town of Crisolles, three miles north of Noyon.

North of the Ailette the French reached the outskirts of Coucy-le-Chateau and Juvencourt, and south of the river they drove further east from Leuilly and attained the suburbs of Clamecy and Braye.

On the Aisne the town of Bucy-le-Long was penetrated. Prisoners to the number of 1,500 were taken.

Along the Vesle parties of French troops crossed the river at several points.

CROWN PRINCE DENIES THAT HE'S "FIRE EATER"

GERMANY MEANS ONLY TO HOLD HER OWN.

Says Chief Scion Prussianism. "Americans Do Not Know Why They're Fighting.'

Amsterdam, Sept. 4.—The German idea of victory as defined by the Ger-man crown prince in an interview published in the Budapest Az Est, is an intention "to hold our own and not let ourselves be vanquished". The Gen March States Total U. S. crown prince is quoted as saying that this was clear to him the moment England entered the war.

The crown prince denied that he was "If Germany had wanted war we should not have chosen this moment, No moment could have been more un-

In reply to the question as to how he thought the end of the war would some he replied: "Through the enemy perceiving the colossal stake which they are not equal to winning, and that they cannot win as much as they are bound to lose."

favorable for Germany."

"Waging War of Defense."

In discussing the present operations on the western front the crown prince said:

"The enemy attacks and the with-drawal on our front at several places is often wrongly interpreted in some circles. Some of our people are too circles. Some of our people are accustomed to a continuous advance and when a battle occurs wherein the enemy makes attacks and we have to the main resistance to the allied advanced by the main resistance to the main resistance t

Regarding the American forces in France the crown prince said: "We feel, of course, the effect of the entry of the Americans. They have sent over very much material and nov are sending very much human ma-terial.

"We speak openly of victory," the crown prince said. "The word victory must not be understood to mean that

"We are fighting for our existence. I repeat our aim, therefore, can only be to safeguard ourselves." "The enemy assault doubtless will

continue for some time." the crown prince said with reference to the fight-ing on the western front, "but our enemies must themselves see that they will not be able to attain their aim

Accuses American Ignorance. Discussing the fighting qualities of Germany's enemies, he said: "The French fight brilliantly and are bleeding to death. They do not hesitate at any sacrifice. With the English the individual man is very good and tena-cious, but the leadership is deficient. Among the Americans I've found that the majority do not know what they are fighting for. I asked an American prisoner what they were fighting for and he answered:

"'For Alsace', and to the question:
'Where is Alsace?' he replied: 'It's a
big lake'."

DISILLUSIONMENT WORKS REVOLT IN GERMANY

Paris, Sept. 4.—Havas.)—A dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, to Le Matin quotes a prominent Swiss citizen coming from Germany as declaring that in the last six weeks a formidable distillusionment has swept over Germany. If the German military situation does not improve, the informant said, trouble that may surpass the acts of the bolsheviki in Russia menaces the German man surples.

TENNESSEANS IN **FLANDERS FIGHT**

Advance With North and South Carolinians, of Thirtieth U. S. Division.

1.600.000 NOW OVERSEAS

Troops Embarked for All Fronts. Washington, Eept. 4.—The arrival of Maj.-Gen. Wm. S. Graves and his staff at Viadivestek to take command of all American forces fighting on the new eastern front was announced today by

eastern front was announced today by Gen. March.

Gen. March announced today that the total embarkation of American soldiers for all fronts, including the Sibertian expedition, had passed the 1,600,000-mark by Aug. 31.

The chief of staff identified the American unit, which participated in the Flanders advance, as the Thirtieth division, composed of troops from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Carolina. Flanders Salient Erased. On the Flanders front, Gen. March said the enemy was retiring without very severe pressure brought upon

and when a battle occurs wherein the enemy makes attacks and we have to defend ourselves the situation is not always correctly understood. In judging the situation, both military and political, we must never forget one thing—that we are waging a war of defense. The war is one of annihilation only for the enemy, not for us. We want to annihilate none of our enemies. We mean, however, to hold our own."

Regarding the American forces in South of the Somme.

The enemy made efforts to hold the French along the line of the Canal Du Nord, but the French have crossed the canal in several places.

In the sector north of Solssons, French and American troops are advancing steadily against a stiffening resistance, the latest official advices to the war department show.

Kansas Men in Vosges. we want to annihilate the enemy, but only that we mean to hold our own and not let ourselves be vanquished. The moment England entered the war that was clear to me and I always emphasized it."

Belgium, a Pretext.

Reverting to the question of what nation wanted the war he declared that "it was clear that England would take advantage of the opportunity. Belgium, after all, was only a pretext," he continued. "England intervened because German competition was unbearable.

Kansas Men in Vosges.

Answering additional guestions as to the location of various American units, Gen. March said the Thirty-sixth division, composed of Texas and Oklahoma troops, has completed its debarkation. The Thirty-fifth division, composed of Missouri and Kansas Men in Vosges.

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Answering additional guestions as to the location of various American units, Gen. March said the Thirty-sixth division, composed of Texas and Oklahoma troops, has completed its debarkation. The Thirty-fifth division, composed of Missouri and Kansas Men in Vosges. indicated that the Twenty-seventh had

not been involved in that fighting.
This is the "Old Hickory" division.
Turning to questions as to location

Turning to questions as to location of various American troops Gen. March said the 39th division, composed of troops from Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas was now in process of being landed in France.

250,000 Over In August.

In answer to a question Gen. March said it was estimated that more than 250,000 had landed in France during August. The record for monthly shipment, he added, was 285,000.

Taking up the military situation Gen. March said the object of the Canadian drive across the old Queant-Drocourt switch line was Cambrai, which was now within seven and one-

which was now within seven and one-half miles of the British advance according to official advices.

In the action east of Arras, G.

March said, the British had crossed the so-called Hindenburg line on an eight-mile front. He added that the maximum advance of the British since

the drive started in Picardy and ex-tended northward, was fourteen miles **GERMAN NORTHERN FRONT** ABOUT TO CRUMBLE

Prediction Made by Henri Bidon, Well-Known French Military Commentator.

Paris. Sept. 4.—That the entire Ger-man northern front as far as the Somme river is about to crumble, is the prediction made by Henri-Bidou, the well known French military com-mentator in his paper today.